

CROWDING OUT CATTLE KINGS

New York Paper Treats Great Range War.

DEWEY CASE, AN EXAMPLE

Homesteader Bound to Be Final Victor.

The fight between the cowboys of Mr. Chauncey Dewey, a wealthy Kansas ranchman, and the Berry family, in which five members of the latter were killed a few days ago, merely shows how hard the great land and cattle barons of the west are dying. It means heavy loss to them if the land on which their herds have grazed is taken up by the small ranchman and farmer. The war between these two factions has been a bitter one, and has cost hundreds of lives. In the twenty or more years it has been waged it has taken several forms, the worst being that of "rustling" or stealing cattle from the big brands by the small ranchman.

The big cattlemen were the pioneers, says the New York Press. They made the country a possibility for the little fellow. They built their ranch buildings on the banks of streams that were absolutely necessary to the cattle industry. After years of occupation they thought tradition conceded the right to them to claim the land.

After the passing of the buffalo and the small and watered. Homesteaders thrived in and pushed the cattlemen further and further west, until they found their ranches within the shadow of the eastern slope of the Rockies. The formation of the country at this point is such that irrigation without immense outlay is impossible. Only in the valley of streams could the land be watered, and most of these slopes and flats were narrow and broken.

For this reason the great stock raisers resorted to what might be regarded as sharp practice to hold the desirable land. Locations were made along the banks of streams under what is known as the Desert Act, and the sections were strung along on both sides in "forties." In this way they were able to take up the land along the streams for miles. Cowboys entered land in their own names and then quitclaimed to their employers. It was absolutely false for other persons to locate in the vicinity, as it was impossible for them to gain access to the water. It was possible in certain cases for the ranchman to include their ground by building only a mile or two of fence, as canyon walls frequently gave them protection longitudinally for miles.

The report of great crops of alfalfa, corn, and oats brought the little ranchman to the domain of the cattle king. They jumped the fences and located within his inclosure. Often this was done for the purpose of blackmail. If a stream flowed enough to irrigate an onion patch two months in a year the land adjacent to it was entered in the hope that the cattle baron might be willing to buy off his undesirable neighbor.

The big fellow soon became suspicious of the newcomer. The land he had entered was too poor to afford a living to the most frugal of families. The stranger's bunch of cattle never grew smaller by reason of beef consumed at his place, and his cows had the marauding habit of giving birth to calves in twins and triplets.

These conditions were responsible for many of the tragedies enacted on the great ranges. On the part of the baron's cowboy cohorts the Winchester was the only recognized arbiter. The granger, often as ready for a "go," as the cowpuncher, stood pat, ran his fence on the section line and called on Uncle Sam to remove the original locater. The government sent Colonel John S. Mosby, of guerrilla fame, to investigate. Colonel Mosby reported favoring the removal of every fence post on ground, the title of which still belonged to the government. The big cattlemen's plea is title by tradition, and the contention that the labor of years should not be confiscated to make way for the squatter. He also insists that the lands he now has under fence for pasture are utterly unfit for agricultural purposes, and the profile of the ground is a bar to irrigation. The rains cease in early summer and do not permit unwatered crops to mature. The grass cures by July, and would be worthless for feed if the frosts caught it when green. Nevertheless, it makes excellent pasture for cattle, although entirely worthless to the farmer. It is this semi-arid wastes that the cattle king is fighting for, and the argument is that the land, extremely difficult of irrigation, is valuable to no one but themselves.

But the cattle baron is beginning to realize that his days are numbered. His death knell was sounded in the passing of the irrigation act last winter. With every little stream surrounded by homesteads and fenced, the sections of open range are but death traps to the big herds. The cattle are not only shut off from water, but they drift up against the fences in the winter storms and perish in heaps.

The bill before congress at the last session proposing to lease government lands to cattlemen at a few cents an acre is but a temporary relief. It merely gives an opportunity to hold the present herds long enough to permit disposition of them without glutting the market with cows and young steers. But these leases cannot be made permanent. In a short time there will not be vacant land enough to graze a tithe of the herds of the past. The cattle business will then be as it is in eastern Nebraska, and Iowa, each farmer raising only what he can care for on his own land. This probably will make the aggregate number much larger in the end. Last year Iowa sent more beef cattle to market than the great stock-raising states of Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana combined.

A tragedy typical of the war between the big brands and the "pumpkin rollers" as the farmers were contemptuously called by the cowboys, occurred several years ago in northern Wisconsin. A man named Jackson jumped the fence and located a homestead along the ditch of the Duck-Bark ranch. The ranch foreman rode up just as the newcomer was unloading his first wagon load of logs.

"Ain't you grazing off our range, pardner?" he asked.

"Range what?" retorted Jackson.

"From this time on you can round your

trail off this section. It's mine for keeps, and I'm here to stay."

Jackson had a Winchester that he flourished threateningly to emphasize his remarks. The crack of a Colt's was heard, and the "pumpkin roller" and Winchester tumbled into the ditch. While in his death agony Jackson had a chance to hear the derisive words of the foreman: "You're right, pardner; you're right. You're here to stay till hell burns you out."

Today that grave by the side of the irrigating ditch is pointed out to strangers as the ranch of the "pumpkin roller" who had come to stay.

CROMWELL'S BIBLE.

Mr. C. A. Cromwell of Port Stanley, Ont., has in his possession a Bible which is 312 years old, a fact which in itself is enough to make the book remarkable, but the history of the volume is still more remarkable. The Bible was owned by Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, and is in all likelihood the one read by him to his soldiers during the English civil wars of the seventeenth century. The present owner is a descendant of the great Oliver. For generations the old Bible has been treasured in the family as an heirloom. There is a tradition in the Cromwell family that the Bible was owned by Oliver's father before it passed into the hands of the Protector.

The old Bible was printed in 1591, and presents all the characteristics of the sixteenth century books. It is a 16mo volume, bound in leather and is nearly three inches thick. Evidently the book-binders of that day made their books with very weak backs, for that portion of the old Bible is so doubled and bent that the back edges of the cover touch each other, thus throwing the front of the pages in the middle of the volume, half an inch out beyond the cover's edge. The lining of the cover is coarse canvas. Oliver's thumbs and the thumbs of Cromwell's following have left eloquent marks on the old volume.

Notwithstanding the great age of the Bible, it has nearly as many supposed modern improvements as the latest Oxford. The edges of the pages are bordered with columns of reference notes in the early current type. These marginal notes are not so numerous, however, as in a modern Bible. Between the Old and New Testaments are the Apocrypha, and at the close of the New Testament is a subject index. Perhaps the most curious part of the volume is the metrical arrangement of the Psalms with which it closes.

The preface to this part of the work states that the Psalms were collected into English metre by Thomas Sterns, John Hopkins and others; also with the Hebrew, with suitable notes to sing them. The notes are diamond-shaped and are arranged on a staff of five lines having a clef not unlike the modern tenor. Each note is open, and the stem when used proceeds from the apex of one diamond.

The Bible was brought to the United States in 1790 by Benjamin Cromwell, great uncle of its present owner. During the war of 1800-45 he was in Charleston, S. C., where it was kept buried for four years in the ground by Mr. Cromwell's father for fear the bluecoats would get it.

The metrical arrangement of the Psalms contains a title page which states that the volume was printed "Cum privilegio regis Mariæ."

WHOLE BRIGADE TO GO.

Kansas Will Have All Her Soldiers at Fort Riley En masse.

The members of Company A, K. N. G. and Battery A were happy yesterday when word was received from the department of the Missouri of the regular army that Kansas will be permitted to send a brigade to the fall maneuvers at Fort Riley which will begin October 1 and continue two weeks.

It was at first stated by the regular army officers that the Kansas regiment of National Guards could attend, but S. H. Keiser, adjutant general of Kansas, would not have it so and by continued effort succeeded in getting the order desired.

The letter authorizing all the Kansas regiments to participate in the maneuvers was received yesterday, and is a victory for the Kansas department. Adjutant General Keiser, after a lengthy correspondence notified the War department that he would send no Kansas soldiers. The letter yesterday came from E. J. McCreary, adjutant general of the Missouri department. It follows in part:

"Referring to the recent correspondence concerning the attendance at a brigade of the organized militia of your state at the coming autumn maneuvers at Fort Riley, the department commander directs that if all the Kansas troops could not participate he would send no Kansas soldiers. The letter yesterday came from E. J. McCreary, adjutant general of the Missouri department. It follows in part:

"In deciding what troops belong to the organized militia and may be permitted to attend the said maneuvers, the secretary of war directs it to be noted that no militia troops can be permitted to take part in these maneuvers as shall not have been determined by inspection to be sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped for active duty in the field, and the pay, transportation and subsistence of these militia troops will be paid by the United States, the officers and men of each company and regimental headquarters, to receive pay and subsistence from the date of departure from their homes to date of return thereto."

"The war department decides, that no appropriation is available for the purchase of arms for other horses than those belonging to the regular army."

"Your brigade instead of one regiment will be permitted to attend under conditions stated above. Please inform these headquarters of the date and place of rendezvous of the Kansas troops."

VALUABLE PIECE OF ROPE

Is Part of That Used in American Yacht Reliance.

Sam Y. Day, who travels for the McCormick Harvester people and who returned recently from an eight months' visit in the east brought with him a piece of the cable made for the mainmast of the Reliance, the yacht that is soon to compete with Shamrock III. He secured the piece of cable in New Bedford, Conn., where the cable was made. The whole cable is 49 feet long and weighs 35 pounds. The piece of the cable which Mr. Day secured has been placed on exhibition in the window of J. H. Hobbs' music store on north main street.

California is called the Golden State but in the last census year the value of its fruit was nearly twice that of its gold. The miners dug \$3,157,869 from the hills—the fruit-growers coaxed \$3,280,800 from their trees and vines. Incidentally California wheat was worth more than her gold, and as gas her hay.

LATENT RICHES OF NEW ALASKA

Kansas Professor Writes on Them.

MANY MISTAKEN IDEAS

Some Day Will Furnish Thousands Homes.

Professor Charles C. Georgeron, of Manhattan, Kan., who was formerly in charge of the agricultural experiment stations in Alaska, is a firm believer in the future prosperity of the United States.

"The greatest mystery to most people is the climate of Alaska. Cherishing a vague idea of a barren waste of snow and ice, it comes as a rude shock to learn that it is very much like Pennsylvania in summer and winter, while cold in the north, peculiarly mild in the south, so mild that from Sitka 1,000 miles west the mean winter temperature is very much like that of the city of Washington. "Of course, in a region of such vast extent as Alaska, stretching as it does farther east and west than from New York to San Francisco, and farther north and south than from the Gulf to the Great Lakes there is naturally a great diversity of climate. The peculiar modifying influences along the whole southern coast for 2,000 miles is the Japanese current, which tempers this region in the same way as it does California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. "Over vast areas of the interior the summer is warm and delightful and vegetation grows with an almost semi-tropical luxuriance. There are millions of birds. The winter in the interior is cold, clear, and exhilarating, much the same as in the Dakotas and Manitoba. In the interior long distances are traveled in winter by the dog trains, which will travel farther and faster than horses; but while this method of transportation has admirably served scattered pioneers, what is most urgently needed is railroads in all parts of Alaska. They are indispensable and imperative and would prove immensely profitable enterprises. It is peculiar that capital should be timid about constructing these lines, considering that every mile that has thus far been built has more than paid for itself in a year. "Alaska can no more reach its destined development without railroads than could the great territory east and west of the Mississippi. What could these sections be today without railroads? Even Pennsylvania would be hopeless."

RELATES A FABLE.

Kos Harris Lets Critics Find the Moral.

To the Editor of the Eagle: Since the publication of the statistics, headed "Wealth of Wichita," in Sunday's Eagle, several people have criticized the figures and contents. Some said estimates too small; some not enough of the industries; others that the statement should have included a general estimate of the business, freight, tonnage, etc., which, by the way, would have taken up two or three columns. One man in business said his "line" was not mentioned at all.

Now, know all men by these presents: That I am not a banker, shipper, wholesaler or retail merchant, contractor, city, county or state statistician, newspaper publisher, news, railway manager or an advertising agent. My avocation is generally known, and as to facts I am simply an observer.

If I belonged to any association of men engaged in trade and commerce it seems to me the facts as to what I was doing would be so well advertised as to be observed by an ordinary observer. I believe in the advertising of a town and county. Just as I believe in commercial advertisements—and think the results are the same.

I do not believe it is the office of a newspaper (simply because it is a paper) to advertise a town as a means of general news. The association of business men that generally look after a town's interests, as a rule neglect the advertisement of the town as an entire problem. It will pay the Commercial club and Chamber of Commerce as a pure business proposition to use a column of classified business and wealth statistics, and run it by the year, and have the secretary supervise it and change it and publish comparative statements from time to time. For example, what was the tonnage in 1890, 1895, 1900 and 1902?

What were retail sales, wholesale sales? What did the yards and packers do in these same years?

What did the millers, grain men do from 1890 to 1902?

What do the people of Wichita and the county know of these things to tell about or write about to their friends, acquaintances or strangers?

What does the outside world know of Wichita since 1897?

Greedy said the way to resume was to resume. The way to advertise is to advertise.

I do not mean "boom" articles, padded statistics, or asserted facts that cannot be proven, but what is meant is that the truth be broadcasted, listed, drilled and threshed, that we may market it and get the real good of it. The one hundred-mile circle circular gotten out by M. W. Levy, Professor Levy and myself, has been copied in St. Louis, Mo., Texas, Nebraska and Colorado as to statistics. Why was it copied? To steal an idea is a sincere tribute to the genius of the original author.

The Wichita wagon wheel: A "hub" in the center; a circle two hundred miles in diameter, the "hub" with eleven spokes, reaching the circle; each spoke lettered with the name of a railroad, is an exact representation of the Wichita railroad situation.

Outside of Wichita, who knows it? No other town in Kansas has the situation. Every railroad in Wichita runs over and across the same forty acres of land. Does this suggest anything to a shipper? Outside of Wichita, who knows it? To conclude this paper: First—To whom it may concern: I have not elected myself as statistician, and am willing to turn over the job to any one, and urge that a definite and systematic plan be adopted to advertise Wichita as to its provable condition in all things that will advance its property. Second—To those who criticize the meager facts and low values in the article entitled "Wealth of Wichita," in the Sunday's Eagle, I will a fable relate, viz:

Once upon a time a man built a house, and a three-year-old bull complained to Jupiter of the way the house was built. Jupiter looked the three-year-old bull over and said to him: "The house is not exactly according to my style of architecture, but you are not entitled to jump on it until you have built a house, or served an apprenticeship in plain carpentry."

KOS HARRIS.

Wichita, Kan., August 15, 1903.

The strip of land forty feet wide between the graveyard of Trinity Church New York City, and an alley has been sold for \$3,382 each Trinity Parish Church sold each strip of land for \$3,382, while the total value of lower Broadway property in use of Trinity parish is \$25,000,000.

General Woodson A Friend's Tribute.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

I have read your account of the recent death of General A. E. Woodson. As he enjoyed a very large and favorable acquaintance among civilians, especially in Kansas and Oklahoma, and had many warm friends in these states, that account contains some inaccuracies that ought not to go uncorrected.

When I first arrived upon the present tour of duty at Fort Assiniboine, April 21, 1890, Captain Woodson was the senior officer in command of the troops encamped here, and had charge of "the opening" the next day, Monday noon. Col. Wade was then colonel of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, and was in command of the troops stationed at Fort Reno. Col. Woodson never had command at Fort Reno, except probably, at brief intervals, in the absence of a senior officer. After the several openings of new territory as it was attached to Oklahoma, from time to time, he was assigned to duty at Fort Assiniboine as agent for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. He introduced a great many reforms into that service, and his administration was a very great improvement upon that of any of his predecessors. He was promoted to the rank of major while serving in this capacity.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American war, he asked to be relieved and placed in active field service. The interior department was at that time, so well satisfied with his services that his request was denied. He was afterwards relieved, however, and promoted to the rank of first lieutenant colonel and then colonel and sent to the Philippines where he remained for about two years. His regiment the Third United States Cavalry, was relieved from duty there and sent back to the United States and assigned to duty at Fort Assiniboine under his command. Last February he visited Oklahoma on leave. He was in Kingfisher, February 24 and 25 as the guest of the undersigned, received many calls from, and paid calls to many old friends of "the early days." He was at that time in robust health and boasted of feeling as well as he had ever felt in his life time. Expecting to be promoted soon to the rank of brigadier general and retired from active service, he was full of plans for the future and talked of becoming a citizen of Oklahoma with enthusiasm and manifest pleasure. He was a sincere and devoted friend of the territory.

At that time he was on his return to Fort Assiniboine. It was only a few weeks after that on the morning of the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, and just after he had received official notice of his promotion to the rank of brigadier general—that he was stricken with paralysis, following the report of which another report came announcing his death. This, of course, was a mistake. Some weeks ago, probably three months, his wife, who was living at Paola, Kansas, had him removed there where she nursed and cared for him until his death last Friday. Not many days ago I had a letter from her in which she stated that he was gradually improving and it was thought that he would recover. I at once wrote a long, cheerful letter to the general as she said he had often wondered why I had not done so and urged him to hurry home to Oklahoma and aid us in our struggle for statehood, of which he was a sincere advocate.

General Woodson's soldier record is interesting. He enlisted as a private and was assigned to Company E, First Washington Territory Infantry May 27, 1862, served as such and as hospital steward until April 14, 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of that regiment. He was honorably mustered out of the service March 25, 1865. August 5, 1867, he was appointed first lieutenant of Company Thirty-six, United States Infantry, accepted the office September 15, 1870, was assigned December 15, 1870, to the Fifth United States Cavalry. He was promoted to the rank of captain July 1, 1876. October 14, 1898 he became a major, assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, became lieutenant colonel February 1, 1901, and then colonel of the Third Cavalry May 31, 1901, and joined that regiment, as before stated in the Philippines.

Col. Woodson was a native of Kentucky. His appointment as an officer in the regular army was credited to Idaho, where he was then living. It will be seen from this statement that he served practically continuously as a soldier for forty-one years. Although without technical military education, he was a high type of the American army officer and gentleman.

Two children were born of their marriage. They both died many years ago, the eldest in his sixteenth year and the youngest in her second year. The death of these children cast a shadow over his household that has never been lifted.

During the last fourteen years the Eagle as well as the press of Oklahoma, has said a great many kind and complimentary things of General Woodson, and word of which was richly deserved and sincerely appreciated. He was not only a typical soldier, but he was also a loyal and devoted citizen of the United States in the best and broadest sense.

J. V. ADMIRE, Kingfisher, O. T.

SPOON MADE BY KING PETER

Angeline Nixon Bates, daughter of W. O. Bates of Woodruff Place, has a spoon which was made by Peter, the new King of Serbia. It was sent to Angeline, year or more ago by Mrs. Alfred Stead, formerly Mrs. Hummer of this city, during her trip around the world. During a visit to Paris Mrs. Stead met Prince Peter, saw his studio, and admiring a spoon which the Prince had made, she decided upon it as a present for her little friend. She wrote to Mr. and Mrs. Bates the story of her visit to the Prince's studio, intimating that, for the time being, at least, he was in financial straits, and that spoon-making was not altogether a pastime art with him.

The spoon is of dull, heavy silver, and extremely odd and graceful in shape. The bowl resembles one corner of a conventionalized shell, with radiating lines on the back. The handle is twisted somewhat like a vine, and at the end there is a flower and seed design suggesting the lotus. The cover in which the spoon came was evidently the work of Prince Peter, also. It is leather stamped in a design similar to that of the spoon, and bearing on its corner his monogram—INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

Gathering of the Nations. On his visit to the English King, the French President was escorted by a squad of Irish policemen, headed by a Scottish band playing German music—Washington Post.

A New York church that keeps silence respecting its wealth is the Dutch Collegiate, which is reported to have an income from investments of \$40,000 a year. Trinity has an income from its investment of over \$1,000,000 a year.

What Is This Mysterious Vital Fluid of Life?

Who Is This Wizard That Dumbfounds the Doctors and Startles Two Continents by a Series of the Most Remarkable Miracle-Cures Known Since the Beginning of the Christian Era?

Can It Be That at Last We Have Found the Wonderful Vital Fluid, the Real Force or Essence of Life, Which has been the Dream of the Chemist and the Goal of the Learned Medical Professor of All Ages?

Dr. Jackson Heals the Poor as Well as the Rich; None Are Turned Away. Those Who Write Him Seem to Receive the Same Benefits as Those Who Call in Person. He Sends His Mysterious Preparation by Express to All Parts of the World. He Absolutely Refuses to Accept a Single Cent of Pay Unless His Treatment Succeeds. Then You Pay Him What You Like Beyond the Actual Cost of His Remedies.

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